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#### AMUSEMENTS.

"The High Rollers," with two burlesques, headed by the Washburn Sisters and Jack Crawford, supported by a handsome chorus and presenting a series of artistic living pictures, will open at the Empire this aft-

To the average play-goer the title female impersonator immediately suggests and conjures before the eye an apparition of an insipid creature, who sings in a high falsetto, and pirouettes in abbreviated skirts. class of female impersonation, until the name of George W. Monroe is suggested. Then note the transformation, the flimsy airy-fairy Zany gives place to the buxom. rapacious cook, the itinerant scrub woman or the wash lady. The ideal gives way to the real. There are impersonators and impersonators who come and go, but like Tennyson's brook, George W. Monroe and his Bridgets "go on forever." His latest "Bridget" is surnamed O'Shaughnessey, and her occupation is a wash lady in Par-adise alley. Mr. Monroe as "Mrs. B. O'Shaughnessey," will be at the Park this afternoon, to-night and until Thursday.

The first name in the cast of "A Wife": Peril," which will be seen at the Grand for the first time here to-night, is Mr. Herman Sheldon, who has rejoined the stock company for the season, and whose reappearis welcome. There are exciting moments as well as much clever comedy in this play of Sardou's, and the stock company is going to put it on artistically. It prove a worthy successor to "Lady dermere's Fan," which did a great week's business.

"Ben-Hur" to Be Produced Nov. 27. New York Special to Chicago Chronicle. The stage of the Broadway Theater has practically been made ready for the forth-General Lew Wallace, will have its opening presentation on the night of Nov. 27. The cast has been chosen and the principals have been studiously rehearsing for six onths. Owing to the immense weight that the stage must bear, especially in the charot race scene, where more than two hunpersons and nearly a score of horses, sides four heavy chariots, will be seen at ne time, it became necessary to tear out the stage entirely and make it over. A deep idation of stone and cement was laid. ind upon this there now rests many imnense iron pillars. Across there are heavy iron girders, and surmounting these is the mechanical apparatus by which the most important part of the chariot scene is pro-duced.

One of the spectacles that will vie with

he chariot race in action is to be the naval ight between the pirate ships and the Roman galleys, in one of which the hero is chained while the terrible contest is waged. The end of this is the collision and the go-should say, the compositions which find enveloped in darkness and surging waters. is entirely satisfied with all that has been | individual who keeps up with the times by ione to properly place his masterpiece upon the stage, and has gone to his home at lare, in the former case, medley overtures Crawfordsville, Ind. He will, of course, be and potpourris of a farcical or kaleidoscope there for the opening night.

#### PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Mrs. Richard Lieber will observe as he day at home Wednesday. Miss Sara Lauter will entertain her club to-morrow evening with a Halloween frolic. The Chapel Club will meet to-morrow afternoon at the residence of Mrs. J. T. Hennessey, 2106 Central avenue. The German Ladies' Aid Society will give its annual charity ball at the German

House the evening of Dec. 5. Mrs. William S. Budd returned home yesterday from the East, where she has been placing her son in a military school. Mrs. W. J. Richards will observe Tuesday as her day at home and will receive to-morrow for the first time this season, having with her Mrs. Bacheldor, of Wey-

The Episcopal churches of the city will ening unite in a reception to Bishop and Mrs. Francis, which will be held in the parish house of St. Paul's Church, at Illi-nois and New York streets.

At the meeting of the Century Club tomorrow evening Mr. Alfred F. Potts will read a story on "How I Won My Wife" and e paper will be read by Mr. George F. Bass, on "Humor and Humorists." Refreshments

A matinee party to the Grand Opera | to-day to his special "Indiani." House will be given by the Maennerchor Soclety Wednesday, Nov. 8. Tickets will be presented to members at the hall to-day, rom 3 to 5 p. m : regular meeting Friday, | March in Saul" of Handel? Nov. 10. First Sunday afternoon will be served Nov. 5. Maennerchor children's Christmas chorus every Sunday at 10 a. m.; children from five to fifteen years of age are cligible.

## CITY NEWS NOTES.

On Friday morning a requiem mass will be sung at St. John's Church for the deceased bishops of the Diocese of Indiana- In the first place, only the student of music polis, formerly Vincennes.

Friday next, the first Friday of Novem- of the masters mentioned above. Let a ber, special services will be held in all city Catholic churches and at 7:30 o'clock Friday evening services, under the auspices of of the Sacred Heart will be

There will be an entertainment and pound social at the Hartwig-Kalley Home for Aged Women to-night at the home on Prospect street and Keystone avenue, at 7:30 o'clock. The programme will be literary and Some of the best talent in the city has been secured. All who are friendly to the cause of aged women are invited to

Mrs. Smiley N. Chambers and Miss Chambers have withdrawn their cards of invitation to a reception Wednesday, Nov. on account of the death of an uncle of rs. Chambers, Sir Charles Gibson, of St. Louis, Mo. Mrs. Chambers and Miss Chambers have gone to St. Louis to attend the Pretty is no word to apply to these in-funeral, which occurs to-day. The death of spired works of the masters; it is too petite. ir Charles Gibson occurred at Minneap- too inadequate to describe them. These

### AS TO POPULAR CONCERTS

THEIR ENORMOUS VALUE AS A MEANS OF MUSICAL EDUCATION.

How a Truly Artistic Musical Taste May Be Cultivated and a Spirit of Emulation Created.

Indianapolis is just entering upon another season of music and those who have in the past been directly associated with the different movements toward the upbuilding of a general musical tone in this city are aware that subscriptions are being solicited for season tickets to the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra. This organization is now in its fourth year, and its splendid record entities it to a greater support than has, as yet, been accorded it. Its ambitious director, for two seasons, with no other motive than his love of music and desire to raise the standard of this art, supported it financially from his own resources, and only last season was he partially relieved of his burden, a number of ladies and gentlemen both in and out of the professional field joining with him in their endeavor to place it on a permanent and self-sustaining basis. While the support given last year was gratifying, enabling the association to present a more regular series of concerts, with soloists of considerable note, this year its general plans have been enlarged and it is the desire of the promoters to give to the music lovers of the city the most brilliant season of orchestral attractions yet attempted. 'To accomplish this it will be necessary for the public to give a hearty support by its attendance both at open reensemble, how many valuable hints will he hearsals and concerts. The choral societies not acquire in that one performance? Stushould also awaken the same interest, for in dents will learn by illustration at one of these concerts what might take them no other way is a musical spirit more genmonths of toil to accomplish. The subtleerally disseminated. Indianapolis is an eduty of music needs careful study and the cational center, and if one looks around at attendance of the student at the best concerts he or she can have access to. the number of music students in the various schools and with private teachers, he kind you will be doing a great educational would naturally conclude that Indianapolis and refining work, and you cannot fail to is easily first in music. But, speaking from reap some benefit therefrom, besides earning for yourself the gratitude of the comcase. Indianapolis has a conservatory of Indianapolis, Oct. 28. music, a school of music, music is taught in nearly all of the many schools and colleges, and the names of the private teachers are legion, some of them in method certainly as well up and thorough as can be desired; but the masses, the rank and file of the people, are not musically educated. The Symphony Orchestra was not organized for the purpose of making money, but to combine, as far as possible, the large musical element of the city for the pleasure it will give the members and executants and the education to be derived by all who come under its influence. The proportion of persons who attend such great concerts is altogether not extremely small, if not large enough to make glad the hearts of guarantors, executants and those really interested the success of the art of music. Yet of

all those persons who make a point of at-tending such concerts, it would be interesting to know how many did so from a genuine sense of the advantages to be gained Amongst an audience so assembled the proportion of those who attend for amusemen or because it is good form to be seen at this class of entertainment is, I feel safe in saying, largely dominant. Amusement and the desire to be au courant with the tastes of the world of fashion are largely the creditors of the promoters of such concerts, in that they bring to the exchequer no inconsiderable proportion of its receipts. Another class of votaries of the "popular concerts" may be called the butterfly element-those who like and are interested in music generally, and whose object in attending is to sip the sweets from the programme and then await the next attraction which may offer some similar inducement. But how few of the members who may always be seen at any of these great musical feasts look upon them in the light of potent educational factors, which is essentially their high mission. The proportion, if we had any approximate estimate, would be found astonishingly low. Yet it is as an educational factor that the "popular concert" ought generally to be regarded. THE POPULAR CONCERT.

In speaking of the popular concert I do not mean those concerts at which so-called popular music is performed. On the other hand the term popular, in the case of such attractions, has its connection with the prices at which the concerts are given, and which make them available to persons of moderate means. The study of music, in one or more of its many branches, has become so general that it would be difficult to coming production of "Ben-Hur" at that find a family with any pretensions to rehouse. The drama, based on the novel of finement and culture without finding one or more of its members either engaged in or a past student of music in some form. Music has, in fact, become almost a necessity of the rising generation, and instead of the person who can perform some fairly difficult bit of music on some instrument being regarded as unusually gifted, the re-verse now obtains. With all the affected tastes for music and the facilities for its performance, which are to be found on every side, let us ask for an unbiased and dicial opinion on the practical outcome thereof

First-Is true musical taste and talent or Second-Is the standard, taken generally, higher than in former times? Third-Is there any means by which a ruly artistic musical taste and a spirit of healthy emulation of the greatest and

purest in the art can be widely dissemin-

down of the galley when Ben-Hur is most favor with the public. And what are they? To run the gamut from the theater General Wallace has announced that he orchestra in the average town or city, is the purchasing all the latest-out fads. nature. The piano-forte music most vogue at present, judging from the class of compositions one sees given prominence in the music stores and lying on the desk of the piano-forte in the average house, is most decidedly of the commonplace order. A theme with the three primary chords and an occasional diminished seventh or added sixth poked in for a startling effect for the harmony, find general favor and sell. In vocal music of the popular sort we have maudlin sentiment and mawkish sound linked in an indissoluble bond; and the plano-organs on the streets finally destroy the last vestige of tolerance for a produc tion that has had the run of the theaters, music halls and other places of public amusement, as well as the monopoly of a large portion of the spare time of their devotees, who, from the merchant to the street arab, have hummed and whistled the tune threadbare. This evidence, if reliable, is decidedly emphatic for a negative answer to our query.

"But look at the Loeschorn, Heller, Czerny, Clementi, Hummel that the music dealers sell," some one may say. Granted but what is the use of slaving over any of these able works if our tastes lie no higher than the strumming of the merely popular ompositions?

But what about waltzes and marches What waltzes predominate now? Certainly those of Strauss, Gungi, Waldteutelt others of like like schools. Marchailhou is an almost forgotten name, yet we cannot find an equal amongst the popular waltzes marches, have we any that can stand the test of time like the "Scipio" or "Rinaldo" "Occasional" or the sublime "Dead

ARTISTIC MUSICAL TASTE. "Is there any means by which a truly artistic musical 'aste and a spirit of healthy emulation of the greatest and purest in the art can be widely disseminated?" The publishers undoubtedly have done and are doing much for the advancement of the best interests of the art, but they cannot do all. in its higher forms will purchase the works hand piece for piano-forte. Ascertaining hat something is required that will not call for any great amount of tecanique the dealer might suggest the Andante Cantabile movement from Beethoven's C Symphnoy, or the Larghetto from the D, or the Andante from Mozart's E flat Symphony, or a host of others that might be named, all of which are beautiful in the extreme, but what would be the probable result? An exclamation of amazement, and some such probable rejoiner as this: "Oh, dear .ne, no. I do not want anything so hard or dry as Beethoven or Mozart. I want something with an air to it." How sorrowfully amusing is such a speech to those who have been initiated into these chef d'oeurvres of the masters.

and the loveliest melody at that, but they are embellished with the most subtle and

charmingly insinuated harmonies and modulations that mortal musical genius could conceive. Yet people such as I have in-stanced do not know this, nor can they be induced to believe it on mere hearsay evidence. Talk to some persons of Bach MILBURN ON THIS SUBJECT. and they would shrug their shoulders and regard you as a fanatic; yet where will you find anything more charming than the Musette from the Gavotte in C minor? Or.

feel no hesitancy in saying that, once heard to advantage, both would be admired by the "melodifiles" much more than many of the 'pretty" airs which at present reign supreme in their hearts. I think that the popular concert, conducted on the modern lines, is the solution to the problem. In music illustration is a potent factor than any other in directing the style and taste of the student. And what is the popular or festival con-cert but a series of illustrations culled from he masters and presented to the public captives." through the medium of the executants who take part therein? Every concert of this class that takes place in this city is a great and valuable lesson to the student in music; and the parents, or guardians, or teachers cannot better or more economically invest their money than by securing for their children or charges access to every such concert. Think what opportunities present themselves at such concerts as these. Vocalists and instrumentalists alike are provided for, and they have the opportunity of seeing and hearing all that is correct and desirable n their various branches of study. Take, haphazard, a violinist who aspires to playconcerted music; let such a one attend one of these concerts and note the uniformity of bowing and the general ensemble effects as shown by the strings of a wellschooled orchestra; if that violinist learns no lesson therefrom it argues a lack of attention or interest rather than an inability to learn. So it is with every other student. Let one who is learning the oboe-a transition from the most common to the rarest instrument in the average orchestra-be placed in such a position at one of these concerts as to command the situation of the player, and if he will watch and listen to the instrument, discarding the

to come nearer to our own times, notice

the pedale on A insisted on by the voice in

one of the movements of the Valse in Gou-

nod's "Faust." In the two instances quoted

we have beautiful melody built on or around

a single note, yet both are classics; and l

#### THE EFFECTS OF COLA.

encouraging an organization of this

JOHN W. KEYES.

How a Druggist Nearly Caused the Death of One of His Patrons.

A prominent chemist of this citiy was in a reminiscent mood recently and while talking to a reporter related some narrow escapes he had known of during his experi-

"It is a fact," said he, "that druggists of exemplary habits and scrupulous care in the compounding of physicians' prescriptions sometimes get into the habit of prescribing for themselves on occasion, with an unwarranted confidence born of familiarity with dangerous drugs, and this condition of affairs nearly led to the killing of a promi-

nent man in this city some time ago this day, one of the most reliable men in the profession, and has the confidence of best physicians in the city. The psychological facts leading up to the narrow escape are that, periodically, physicians expeprescribing such drugs as cola, strychnine, etc., and each one has its day only to be superseded by another. "At the time in question, cola was being used extensively and the druggist fre-

quently took doses to build himself up. One night, for some unaccountable reason, he took several doses, amounting in all to over a pint of the fluid, and the result was that he became demented. "To all outward appearances he was the same as usual and the fact that he could carry on a conversation without exciting suspicion as to his condition made it more possible for him to make the mistake. His friends who were in the store early in the evening gradually left, and it is thought that the finishing touches were put on his dementia after they left. In the morning, I visited the store, according to my usual custom, about the time for opening, in order to chat with the druggist. I found the doors locked and the shutters drawn. After waiting about an hour, a clerk arrived and opened the door, wondering what had become of the proprietor. As soon as we stepped inwe stood thunderstruck. The place looked as though a cyclone had swept it. Stock bottles, which were not used once in six months, were standing out on showcases, some overturned and some upright. "In the prescription department every-thing was upset and it looked to be a hopeless task to straighten out the different bottles and boxes. In a sink was a large cola bottle, nearly empty, and the clerk remembered that it had held quite a quantity of the drug the night before. The prescription register showed that there had been no sale of it during the evening, and then it became evident that it had been used by some one, probably the druggist. The as well as ever.

police were notified of his disappearance, but could find no trace of him until noon. when he walked into the store, apparently "In the meantime a man entered holding a bottle in one hand and a prescription in the other. He said that the night before he had been sent by his employer, who was critically ill, to have the prescription filled. He said the druggist took it and turning in a short time with the bottle filled and calling attention to the directions for taking, they being lengthy and somewhat complicated. These he had written on the label in a firm, clear hand, along with the number of the prescription. When the man took it to his employer the latter noticed a sediment in the botom of the bottle and, having used the same thing before and never having noticed the sediment in he became suspicious and sent the man back with it. By that time the store was closed, he said, and the man waited until morning to have it investigated. I took the medicine and referred to the prescription record, finding that it was a tonic composed of parts of iron and strychnine. The record showed that the druggist, even under the influence of the cola, had filled it accurately, except that instead of using powdered strychnine, which would easily dissolve, he had used crystal strychnine, which would not. The result was that the poison 'sugared' by chemical action at the bottom of the bottle, and had the man taken it according to directions the first doses would not have done the work expected of them, while the last ones, which would have been almost strychnine, would have done work not figured on. At a glance I saw that any reasonable dose of the dregs would have caused death; but, without exciting suspicion, I filled the prescription as it should have been and, when handing it to the man, remarked: 'That was all right, but he didn't filter it.' The man went away

satisfied. "The druggist offered no explanation for his disappearance and acted as though nothing had happened. He denied that he had drank the cola, but could not account for the disorder. His actions were so irregular that his friends were beginning to think that some enemy had entered the store and created disorder. While debating as to what to do the druggist walked over to where a bottle was standing and reached for it. The movement was like that of a drunken man, for he overreached it by six inches, and it was apparent at once that he was not himself, although he was known to never drink anything. He was sent home and in a day or two recovered his equilibrium, but he stopped 'tippling' with drugs which happened to be the fad."

#### HISTORICAL GROUND.

Park Commissioner Merritt Wants It Named "Treaty Point."

the Park Board, in discussing the offer the New York Investment Company to York street and White river, extending from Agnes street to Michigan street, said that, among other things proposed, in the event that the city accepted the offer, was that a small triangular strip containing about two acres, between what is now called Owasso avenue, and the river, would be set aside as being of particular histor-

It was on this strip of ground that William Henry Harrison made his treaty with the Indians and it is Mr. Merritt's proposition to name it "Treaty Point." Mr. Merritt says that since the offer was first made by the Investment Company the latter has ncreased the amount of land offered, so that it now amounts to about eight acres,

AN ABLE SERMON BY THE REV. J. A

He Discusses the Management of Indiana Prisons-University Vespers -All Souls' Day Celebration.

Yesterday was observed by a number the city pastors as "prison Sunday" and sermons relating to convict life were preached to interested audiences. One of the largest audiences turned out to hear | Stephen J. Donohue and Michael W. Lyons, Rev. J. A. Milburn, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church. He found his text in Luke, x, 13: "To preach deliverance to the

Mr. Milburn said that Jesus came not only to preach upon the hilltops, which he did most beautifully, but to bring sight to the blfnd and deliverance to the captives. The pastor thought that what Jesus taught is our duty to actualize. After a brief allusion to the tyranny of the mediaeval laws and even the laws of a hundred years ago, when punishment was so monstrously disproportionate to the crime, Mr. Milburn touched on the progress the state is making in looking after the erring ones. The dominant feature of this progress is reform work. The criminal is not left to lie down and rot in his uncleanliness, nor is he required to sit inactive and dwell on the life he has led. He is given work and is taught to fit himself for the duties of life.

"This work of reform," continued the pastor, "is especially well adjusted in the State of Indiana, where the sensitiveness of the public conscience has led us to gradations in our criminal institutions. So that we separate the new from the hardened criminal, the young from the old, the men from the women. This gradation of our institutions, together with the very superior character of the men and women at the head of our reform work-men like Mr. Charlton and Mr. Hert and women like Mrs. Keeley, puts our criminal reformation work in Indiana far ahead of that in most, if not any of the other States, unless we ex- | The Morning Discourse One of Inter-Massachusetts. And then again indeterminate sentence law, which makes it possible for criminals to earn their liberty and shorten the term of their imprisonment by obedience to the discipline and fidelity to the law of our state institutions, is a real step forward in the treatment of crime. The indeterminate sentence is an inspiration to good conduct. It is an efficient motive to industry, docility and obedience, and all of these qualities are steps toward the ultimate reclamation of the criminal But notwithstanding these evidences of progress there is yet great improvement to be made, even in this State, in the matter of the treatment of crime. For although we have made great progress in the conquest of disease and of ignorance, we have not got to a place where we can say crime is diminishing. With all our growth in other things crime is not decreasing. One cause of this is that we do not treat habitual

criminals intelligently. HABITUAL CRIMINALS. "There is a class of criminals known as habitual criminals. We do not mean by hably incorrigible, but those who have by nature or by association a bias or tendency "The druggist in question was, and is to to crime. Crime is their line of least reto prison for five years or less or more. His term expires and we let him out again. He goes back to his old habits. He is once more arrested and sent to prison for anhe becomes a free man, and, being unreclaimed, naturally returns to his criminal life, and thus we keep on arresting him, imprisoning him and freeing him every once in a while, taking him out of society as being too vicious, and every once in a while sending him back into society to make it more vicious. That method of treating the habitual criminal, to my mind, is fatuous. the society that the criminal debauches. we treat the habitual How, then, shall In this way, I think, Let us send him to prison after the offense with an indemnity senwithout maximum limit. Let us him with the power to to society if he proves self in prison worthy of social fredom. while in prison, he fits himself for good citizership let him be returned to society with all his liberties. If, however, ie should prove irreclaimably vicious then let him Let him stay for his own sake, for it is the best place for him. Let him stay for the world's sake, for the world would be bettter off without him. The second point that Mr. Milburn made was that "a suspended sentence should be pronounced upon incipient offenders. authorities tell us that 90 per cent. of the crimes against society are not crimes of violence, are not crimes directed against life, but are crimes against property. The authorities also tell us that 70 per cent, of those who commit these crimes against property are under thirty years of age. Now shall we most rationally deal with hese offenders against property? There are two classes of these offenders; first, those who belong to the category of habitual criminals. How we shall deal with them has already been explained. But, second, the those offenses against property incipient offenders. The crime mitted is committed by one who has hitherlaws of society are concerned. Now is it just for us to take these incipient offenders and put them in our county jails and workhouses as we do now where they inevitably associate with men who have reached the last degree of moral debauchery and who are experts in every form of vice, depravity and crime? This method of dealing with ncipient offenders seems to me not only to

> fectly calculated to make criminals and to A SUSPENDED SENTENCE. "What shall we do with them? This I would advise: Let us for every first offense against property pronounce a suspended sentence. Keep the associations of prison as long as possible away from the erring members of society. Once in prison a stigma rests on those who are imprisoned that makes life infinitely tedious and difficult. The suspended sentence has this two-fold wrong-doing: second, it saves the erring one ail, workhouse or prison.' The third point discussed by Mr. Milburn was in relation to the separation of the young and old prisoners, which is already done for men, but remains to be done for women. Mr. Milburn spoke most urgently on this point, dwelling on what he termed Mr. Milburn spoke very flatteringly of Miss Keeley's management of these in-stitutions. In closing his remarks Mr. Mil-burn said: "All these suggestions are mere minor steps in the mattter of the redemption of the erring members of society. After all we say and do still the Christian religion is the only panacea, as it is the only remedy for sin. Still, the Jesus is the by church and state will all the erring ones

fail in eliminating the criminal tendency

from the human race, but to be most per-

#### UNIVERSITY VESPERS.

be drawn unto Him.'

Dr. Quayle's Interesting Talk.

They Are Held at Plymouth Church-

The large congregation that attended University Vespers at Plymouth Church, yesterday at 4 p. m., was treated to an exceedingly delightful and interesting service. An organ voluntary was especially-well rendered by Mr. Kent. There was a responsive reading, in which the whole congregation joined. After an anthem by a quartette from the university and a prayer offered by sessor of a rich soprano voice, sang "Hoby Dr. Quayle, of the Meridian-street handled his subject in a masterly manner. touching upon Christ as schoolmaster and parent for the child were touching, and apt similitudes of the greater love of Christ for

The Doctor has a fund of humor in his that it now amounts to about eight acres, in Christ. He said he had run across the sign the other day of "Self & Co." and while it was the first time he had ever noticed on one side send metsages to the widow of the sign, yet he had often met with the sign will supply them on short notice.

WORK gentlemen of the firm. In speaking of the love of Christ for His children, he referred to Christ's ownership of us, and said that whoever had a little child of his own would understand something of what Christ must

After the sermon the congregation sang two verses of the hymn, "The Love of Jesus." The University Vespers are drawing large congregations every Sunday.

#### SERVICES AT THE CEMETERY. All Soul's Day Celebration in Which Local Priests Take Part.

All-Soul's day services were held yesterday at the Holy Cross Cemetery south of the city. Shortly after 3 o'clock Very Rev. D. O'Donaghue, vicar-general of the Diocese of Indianapolis; Very Rev. Francis H. Gavisk, chancellor, and the Revs. W. A. Mahar, Dennis McCabe, Joseph Lannert, assisted by some half dozen or more male singers from the church choirs, formed around and near the large cross on the mound reserved for the burial of deceased clergymen, and began the chanting of the "Miserere." At the conclusion Father Gavisk briefly spoke of the Catholic customs of burying the dead. The "Libera Me Domine" was then chanted, when Father O'Donaghue proceeded to bless the graves of the deceased clergymen-Fathers Clement, Doyle, D'Arca, O'Brien, Quigley and Shepard. A procession was then formed of the clergy, alcolytes and laity A procession was then who marched through the cemetery. After they came to a halt, Father Gavisk said the rosary, the others responding. They then returned to the mound from whence they had started and the "De Profundis" was then sung by the ciergy and choir which ended the solemn ceremonies. On account of these services the cate

chism was dispensed with at St John's and vespers was transferred to 7:30 o'clock in the evening.

Large Class Confirmed. Bishop Francis yesterday morning confirmed a large class at St. David's Episco-

pal Church.

# BISHOP HALL IS HEARD

HE TALKS MORNING AND EVENING AT GRACE CATHEDRAL.

est-Missions Discussed Bishop and Rev. Mr. Engle.

Bishop Hall, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, preached yesterday morning at Grace Cathedral and made a fine impression on the congregation. Bishop Hall is from Vermont, he is a tall, dignified looking man, with a strong voice and is impressive in the pulpit. His sermon was based on II Peter, i, 5, 6 and 7: "And beside this, giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperence patience; and to patience godliness; and to godlines, brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity.'

Bishop Hall said the injunction of the text is a sum in addition. The basis of the addition is faith and to have faith is essential. It is the one foundation quality necessary to have. It is like the foundation of sistance and naturally they live along that | a house. Some people do not consider the line. Now, what is our present method of | foundation in building a house but have dealing with these habitual criminals? It | their ideas on the parlor and the living room, seems to me a most absurd one. A man | but when the house is built, with the founrience what can only be termed crazes for offends against society and we sentence him dation neglected, such people have the parlor and the living rooms but the foundation crumbles and gives way and then all is lost. The faith is the foundation and the other five years or so. Again, after a while | foundation must be strong. But faith alone is not enough and to faith must be added virtue. The bishop dwelt at some length on honesty and other virtues necessary to be had and said these virtues must be added to faith. Unintelligent faith is not enough and to virtue and faith must be added knowledge. Christians must not remain as untaught children but full knowledge must be secured and procured. We now look back on the lives of our ancestors and we see that they did not have the physical conveniences that we use every day They did not have telegraphs, telephones, did not have steam developed as it is today nor did they have almost innumerable things which we of to-day regard as necessities. As we have progressed in these respects over them, so must we progress knowledge. We must not be content with the same knowledge they had, but we must inform ourselves and must add to it as to progress in a corresponding measure with other lines of progression. Faith plus virtue equals knowledge and thus the first addition is made. We must not be content with our childish notions of the Bible, the church, of the sacraments, but we must increase our own knowledge of these things. But knowledge of itself is not enough. Of itself it puffs up. With knowledge we must have humility. Knowledge alone spises the simple faith. With knowledge humility we must also have temper ance. Temperance in this use is not to be understood in the narrow and restricted sense of abstaining from the grossest and vilest forms of evil and iniquity but it must mean to be to abstain from all injurious things. The word is to be understood as self-control and we must have self-control in all things. But self-control is not Many sudden temptations may meet these emergencies as well as for other uses must be added patience. To patience be taken in the sense of God-likeness. and the study of the Bible alone furnishes the God-likeness. To this must be added brotherly kindness. It has been a great fad to believe in patriotism or what has been termed patriotism in such a manner as to include the whole world. It should begin at nome in the family circle, in the neighborgood, and extend so as to include the city. the State, the nation, the world. Patriotism must first begin with love for a brother. Charity begins at home but it does not end there. It only begins there and then ex-

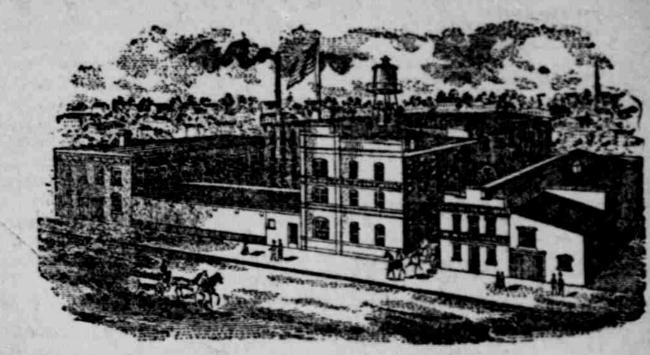
tends so as to include all.

TALKS ON MISSIONS. Foreign Work Is Discussed by Bishop

Hall and Rev. Mr. Ingle. Last evening Bishop Hall spoke on "Missions." He said that many people claim the reason for the indifference of churches to mission work is selfishness, but he does not believe it. The true and great reason value: First, it is a deterrant for further | for the apathy regarding missions, in his opinion, is ignorance. There is great ignorfrom all the indignity and shame of going to | ance of the opportunities afforded by missionary work, and he congratulated the congregation on having had the opportunity to hear of the work from one who has taken active part in it. He expects the indifference to pass away as ignorance is dispelled. the iniquity of keeping the Girls' Industrial There is undoubtedly an element of selfish-School and Woman's Prison under one page in the another but that is not the ness in the apathy, but that is not the great reason for it. It is not right for church members to think and pray "My Father," but they should think and pray "Our Father." Selfishness does exist in many forms. There is individual selfishness and there is congregational selfishness. radical reformer and only as He is lifted up | There is selfishness in the diocese. Many give thought to the luxuries which they desire and think they must have and give no thought to the actual necessities for which

others in the work are suffering. "But selfishness is not a marked trait with the American people," he said. "If the people of this nation see where real suffering and want exist, help is poured out to relieve it. It takes a knowledge of conditions such as was given regarding the Cuban orphans, the cyclone in Porto Rico, in yellow-fever epidemics in the South, and in all such cases it has been demonstrated that the American people will help where there is real need. The great trouble is that we are too ignorant of our religion and what it has done for us. People generally do not recognize from what source they get inspiration. It has been Christianity that has been the great civilizer. Christianity has prevented wars and has alleviated sufcompanion. His stories of the love of the South Africa, whatever may be our opinions as to the merits of both sides to the constories that is rarely met with in the pulpit. tire from a position and leave their wound-The gist of his subject was to the effect ed to be cared for by the hostiles. We that one must get rid of self, and live more have seen both sides invite surgeons from

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would have been impossible except for the influence of Christianity.

SUNDAY REST. "The Sunday rest which is so greatly de-

sired by all and which is of such a benefit, is from the influence of Christianity. All principles of Democracy are from Christianity, and only in those countries where Christianity has been felt has woman been raised to her proper place as the helpmeet of man, and only in such countries does she stand side by side with him. In all other countries she is a slave or a plaything. We take too much for granted. The indifference regarding missions is due to our ignorance of what life is without Christianity. We of this country are at war to-day.'

The bishop declined to discuss the war i the Philippines, but said it is professedly to extend our civilization, and our civilization is built on Christian lines. He continued "We must also have concerted missionar, work. We recognize the strong points i other religions, and are prone to say that the religions are probably good and let the followers of those doctrines go. As theories these religions are readable, but the doctrines are not practiced, and in such cases there is no truth in other religions, and this is as great a fallacy as the former belief. There is also an appalling ignorance as to the actual results of missionary work. Hasty travelers say they see no results from Christian work in foreign countries, and this is accepted by many. There is no more reason for this than for a person to express an opinion of Indianapolis when he merely passes through here on a train. The world is ten thousand times better to-day for missionary work than it was a hundred years ago. The Gigi islands are a good example. Sixty years ago, when Queen Victoria ascended the throne of England, the natives of these islands were cannibals. two years ago, when there was a great famin India, the natives of these same islands sent \$4,000 for the relief of those suffering in India. The four words which Christians should remember regarding missionary work are 'give,' 'pray,' 'learn' and

MISSION WORK IN CHINA. Before the bishop's address, Rev. Mr. Ingle, of the Episcopal mission in China, spoke. He explained the methods followed in the work. No services are held for the natives, he said, but the missionary rents a house which is even with the street and of which the front room opens directly on the street. In this room is a tea table and other seats, and outside is placed the mission sign, stating that services are held there, and all who will be orderly are infrequently from the country, and will come in out of curiosity, because he has heard of the foreigners who have come into China to abduct children to make medicine out of them, who abduct Chinese and use their eyes in the making of telescopes, who abduct Chinese and use certain portions of their body in the manufacture of machinery and they come in to see what kind of people they are. Then follows the necessary etiquette which is so trying to the American but which must be observed. Some one is on duty all the time, and when the Chinese enters there is much bowing on both sides The missionary asks what the "honorabl name" of the visitor might be, and the vis itor replies that he would not think of ut tering it, as he has not yet asked the "hon orable name of the distinguished host." After much haggling, each learns the other's name. Then the missionary asks how many "princely sons" his visitor may have, and the visitor tells him he has so many "worthless dogs." It is next the missionary's turn, and he once more asks how many "shining years" his "exalted guest has lived," and the "exalted guest" says he has lived so many "years in vain." The next question is to ask if he has "amassed great wealth," and the visitor says he has "made a scanty livelihood and this is always the reply, be he a seller of pins or a wealthy banker. Next follows the struggle at the tea table. The seat of sionary urges his guest to take it, while the guest insists that the missionary shall take it. Ultimately the guest is seated at battle stopped. The bicycle police arrived the left hand side of the table and then and arrested all three. cordial relations have been established, and the Chinese has much greater respect for the missionary because he has observed the Chinese customs.

A WIRE SCREEN DIVIDES.

A native who professes Christianity is compelled to come into the church by steps. men and on the other the women. This is because it is according to the Chinese idea of propriety. Each half is then divided into three parts. The front third is for Christians only and is so marked. The middle third is for catechumens and the inquirers occupy the rear third. Only the Christians are permitted to remain through the services and receive the benediction. The others retire. Back against the rear wall is a bench which is occupied by those who have offended against the laws of the church or against the congregation and this bench is so marked. One great obstacle to the mission work is the use which some of the natives make of their connection with the church to collect debts. They represent that they are connected with the congregation will report the debt to the pastor, who carry it to the American government and through that government the Chinese government will be notified. Such offenders are compelled to sit on the offenders' bench a certain number of months, according to the offense and then to make a public confersion and restitution before the Christians. The method is primitive because it must be so and it is the only effective way of reaching the natives. Many villages ask for missionaries to come to them because the villages are in a law suit with a neighboring village and want the influence of the missionaries. But it must not be thought that all come to the mission from such moives, the speaker said, Many come there because they have high motives and many come converted who are brought there by friends and relatives who are honest and sincere. Russia, Japan, Germany France and England all have footbolds there to seize portions of the empire wher it breaks up. Mr. Ingle closed with a high tribute to the native clergy and said no work could be accomplished without their

The offertory solo was on the violin an was played by Mr. Hugh McGibeny. MURPHY LEAGUE REUNION.

#### A Man Who Refused to Talk Until He

Signed the Pledge.

The Indianapolis Murphy Temperance League held a reunion yesterday afternoor in Shover's Hall, which was filled to its capacity. The affair had been prompted by President Taggart, who had sent out invitations to every known friend of the movement to meet and relate experiences of the past year. Charles Reynolds had charge of the signing, but the speaking was altogether of an impromptu character. The only unusual incident of the meeting came when one of the well-known members was called up to speak and refused to do so until he had resigned the pledge. explained that after five years of total abstinence he had begun drinking during the last year and was in a dangerous condition when some of his friends in the Murphy League had sought him out and brought him into the meeting. Until he related the story in the meeting it was thought that was one of the strongest temperance workers in the city, and it was not known, except to two other men, that he had taken a single drink in six years.

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he dislodged a chisel which was stuck in the barn wall. It fell about six feet and cut a gash in his foot, severing an artery. He was taken to the City Dispensary, where six stitches were taken by Dr. Todd to close

morning, while putting his bedding away

MR. MILBURN'S UMBRELLA.

He Offers to Forgive the "Young Man" Who Stole It.

In looking for the person who carried off his best umbrella, Rev. Joseph A. Milburn has become a regular Sherlock Holmes in his manner of reasoning. When Mr. Milburn went abroad last summer and reached England, he recalled the legend that "it always rains in London." The first thing he did when he reached London was to purchase an umbrella-a fine, large one. The day Mr. Milburn bought the "shower stick" it quit raining and during his entire stay in the English metropolis he had no use for his purchase. He brought it home with him, however, and had his initials carved on the

The umbrella, while a very good one, was of very plain make and had none of the decorations about it that would probably attract the ordinary petty thief. Mr. and Mrs. Milburn have suffered severely from this source. Mr. Milburn relates with grim humor that the first year of his marriage he lost seven umbrellas. Four of these belearned to purchase the plainest kind of umbrellas, believing that he was less likely to lose them than if they were of the more elaborate kind. But some one evidently recognized the value of the London purchase for it disappeared a few days ago from the hallway of the Milburn home and It has not yet reappeared. In his sermor yesterday, Mr. Milburn in referring to "first offenders" mentioned the fact that his um-brella was missing. From the pulpit the pastor declared he would forgive the one who carried the umbrella away if it should

Mr. Milburn reasons that if his umbrella was actually stolen it was taken by a young man. Statistics enable him to reach this conclusion it is claimed that 70 per cent. of those who commit theft are under thirty years of age. Therefore Mr. Milburn is reasonably sure that the man who has his umbrella is not yet thirty. Mr. Milbern is sure it was not a woman who took the umbrella because the handle was anything but dainty. It was very large and substantial and a woman would not be attracted by it. he thinks.

The Battle of the Axes.

Wesley Coons, 417 Minerva street, charged with two offenses, and William Coons, 395 West Maryland street, and Brastus Richardson, colored, rear of 410 Blake street. charged with assault and battery and disturbing the peace, were arrested yesterday by the bicycle police. Because of acts of Wesley Coons which were not to the liking of the colored men a fight, in which Wil-liam Coons took part, ensued. So warm did the contest become that Richardson, fearing he was about to be worsted, ran to the wood pile and got an ax. William Coons took the hint and secured an ax from s neighboring yard. The two approached each other with the weapons upraised and swinging about their heads. The men were evidently afraid to get close enough to make a strike and they sparred some minutes honor is on the left hand side, and the mis- for an opening. When they were about to bring the weapons down on each other's heads friends of each interfered and the and arrested all three.

#### Mysterious Call for Police.

House last night. The nature of the trouble could not be learned. Two of the bicycle police dashed up to the place and for The church itself is divided into two parts | twenty minutes roamed around the hotel by a wire screen and on one side sit the trying to find out what they were there of the district men were also there. experiencd similar difficulty. porters, who were about the place at the time, had no better success. The only thing of a serious nature that was seen was Terry Cullen, the manager of the hostelry, talking seriously to a porter or bell boy in one of the corridors.

Hack drivers were pressed into the service but the mystery remained as deep as ever. The answers of the hotel attaches were evasive, sufficiently so that if they knew why the police were there they would

neither tell the police nor others.

Police Were Not Needed. "Send the police over, quick," was the message received by Sergeant Crane at police headquarters last night from a drug store at New York and Noble streats, "there's a burglar in a house near here. We can hear him working." The bicycle police were sent out on the call, and after a call at the drug store went to the home of Charles Dinkelaker, 316 North Nobie street. They, too, heard the "burglar" at work and prepared to catch him in the act. They awoke people in the house and were mitted through the rear door. The noise still continued. Passing into a front room they found a dog on a table in front of a window. The dog was scratching on the table and the glass trying to get out. The "burglar" was not arrested

Pranks of Bad Boys.

There is a great deal of complaint from the citizens of the South Side, growing out of a practice that is very common among the juveniles of that locality. Almost every evening, just as it is growing dark, the youngsters stretch a string from some convenient tree to a neighboring fence. The unsuspecting pedestrian is unaware of its proximity until he is suddenly pulled up, with his hat knocked into the middle of the street or with his nose or eyes severely

lacerated by the contact.

Carter Drew a Razor. Harry Carter, colored, a resident of Louisville, Ky., went to the Helping Hand Mission, on South street, last night. He was intoxicated and an attempt was made by the management to eject him. Carter drew a razor and soon had the room to himself until the arrival of the bicycle police who took him in charge. Carter will answer to Judge Daly for carrying concealed weapons,

Head Cut in a Fight.

Charles Baem, 325 West Merrill street, went to the City Dispensary yesterday to have a gash in his head sewed up Dr. Todd did the work and was told by Baem that Jack Sullivan cut his head by striking him with a bottle during a fight at Missouri and Merrill streets.

State Printing Contract.

The bids for state printing will be submitted to-day to the State Board of Printing. The award will probably not be made to-day, as it will require some time to de-termine the successful bidders.

Mary Elkins, Cateress. Mrs. Mary Elkins, the well-known ca-teress, has opened a place at No. 421 East Sixteenth street, where she will keep a sup-